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U.S. TROOPS PIERCE LUXEMBURG BORDER; SEIZE CAPITAL CITY

Advance 10 Miles Beyond Frontier After Crossing Undisclosed Point, Says UP Report

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Troops of the American 1st Army have crossed the Luxemburg frontier at an undisclosed place and advancing 10 miles entered the country's capital, Luxemburg, according to a United Press frontline dispatch.

Meanwhile, the American 7th Army driving north along the Swiss border were 16 miles from Belfort, according to a United Press report from Rome. A combined American and French drive from the Mediterranean coast has now reached Pont-de-Roide, 16 miles from Belfort and five miles west of the Swiss border.

The American 3rd Army on the eastern bank of the Moselle River is reported to have been caught in a net of fire unleashed by German camouflaged batteries south of Metz, according to an AP dispatch from the front. Pressed hard within the bridgehead, the Americans are being subjected to bitter fighting, it is further reported.

Enemy Intensifies Attacks

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Enemy forces yesterday continued to exert strong pressure against the entire Western Front extending from northern Belgium to Switzerland.

Focal points of their attacks were at the German bridgeheads south of Schelde and east of Antwerp as far as Liege, east of Sedan, on the banks of the Moselle near Metz and in the Burgundian Gate sector around Besancon. At all front sectors, fighting was fierce and was marked by a considerable stiffening of German resistance along the whole front. At some points the Germans launched strong counter-attacks.

German counter-thrusts south of Ghent and northwest of Hasselt narrowed the enemy bridgeheads considerably, while their counter-attacks launched south of Maastricht threw back the enemy troops which had temporarily entered the German lines south of the town.

In the area between Antwerp and Hasselt, fierce fluctuating battle continued for the bridgeheads on Albert Canal with the enemy forces making no headway.

Bitter fighting is still continuing east of Liege and according to German air observation, strong enemy forces are being concentrated around the sector. This heavy concentration seemed to coincide with the large-scale offensive operation taking shape along the entire wide front extending from Verviers, east of Liege, down to Arlon in southern Belgium. Enemy forces stationed along the wide front yesterday battered against the German positions and gained only slight local breaches.

Enemy installations in the Liege area were exposed yesterday to destructive bombardment by German battleplane formations which throughout the day attacked enemy supply traffic in the rear.

Bombs dropped on Anglo-American vehicle columns leading to Liege caused heavy explosions and fires among their ranks. German formations were also engaged in aerial combats with enemy planes protecting their supply traffic.

Northwest of Metz, heavy fighting went on for the town of Briey, while to the south of the town, American troops met with determined German resistance and were stopped. Enemy attacks north and south of Nancy were likewise frustrated.

At the Burgundian Gate, strong enemy forces continued to pound the German positions to force a break-through. Besancon, which stands in the center of this struggle, continued to withstand all attacks although the Americans have concentrated against this German bastion all available heavy arms in the area.

In Brittany, though suffering costly losses for days, American divisions again yesterday directed strong artillery and trench mortar fire on the whole fortress zone of Brest, and this barrage was substantiated by fierce bomb carpets. Apart from the one dent achieved in the western sector of Le Conquel, all American attacks were foiled.

Martial Law Declared

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the three southwestern French Provinces of Gironde, Landes and Pyrenees, reports a Paris dispatch.

CHURCHILL IN CANADA TO CONFER WITH F.D.R.

Talks on War Problems on Europe and East Asia Are On Program

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 10.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his party have arrived in Canada to confer with President Roosevelt. The arrival was revealed in a press conference today in Quebec where the conference on war problems regarding Europe and East Asia presumably will be held.

There is as yet no word from Washington whether President Roosevelt has left the American capital for Quebec. But those expected to accompany him to the talks are General George C. Marshall, chief of the Army general staff, General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Force, Admiral William P. Leahy, chief of staff to President Roosevelt, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet.

The British chiefs of staff and other high military leaders accompanied Churchill to Canada.

A report from Canada said that once again the Chateau-Frontenac at Quebec has been taken over for the official delegates.

British Officers Arrive

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The British military delegates to the Quebec conference comprising Field-Marshal Sir John Dill, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Lieutenant-General Gordon McCready, and Air Lieutenant-General Sir William L. Welsh, today, arrived at Quebec from Washington, according to a Quebec dispatch.

Another Quebec dispatch reveals that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied by the commanders of the British army, navy and air forces, and Frederick J. Leathers, Minister of War Transport and others, arrived at Quebec today. Almost simultaneously with the British delegates' arrival, Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King also arrived at Quebec.

With the arrival of these Anglo-American representatives, Churchill is to go into conference with Roosevelt, and it is presumed that the European war situation and Pacific war strategy will constitute the main issues of the conference.

It is stated that Churchill, besides being accompanied by the supreme commanders of the army, navy and air forces, is also accompanied by Major-General Joseph Laycock, Chief of Combined Operations, and General Hastings Ismay, Chief-of-Staff to Churchill.

DE GAULLE ALTERS CABINET

4 New Appointments Made; Bidault Made Foreign Minister

Domei

ZURICH, September 10.—General Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government, has reshuffled his Cabinet with four new appointments, according to a London dispatch.

George Bidault has replaced Rene Massigli as Foreign Minister; Andre Texier replaced Bastier de la Vigerie as Home Minister; Pierre Mendes-France, former Finance and Economic Affairs Minister, was appointed Economic Affairs Minister; Lepercu replaced Mendes-France as Finance Minister; and Robert Tanguy-Prigent was named Agriculture Minister, a newly-created post.

Foreign Minister Bidault was formerly chief editor of the Catholic paper L'Aube and played an important part in the organization of the French resistance movement. It is learned that upon De Gaulle's arrival in Paris, Bidault claimed the post of Prime Minister while De Gaulle himself was to function as the French State President.

SOVIET ARMY PRESSURE SHIFTS TO CARPATHIANS

Skirmishes in San-Vistula Area Now Reported Developing Into Major Conflict

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Main Soviet pressure during the past 48 hours shifted from the region of the lower Narev, north of Warsaw, to the region north of the Carpathians, according to frontline reports.

The fighting which had been raging between upper San and the Vistula during the past three days gradually developed from purely local skirmishes into a major battle. Fighting operations are centered chiefly around Krosno and Sanok.

Near Sanok, the Red Army, after costly fighting, scored a minor breach southwest of the town where they employed two infantry and one tank formation. Much stronger was their onslaught northwest of Krosno where no less than seven infantry divisions, one tank and one cavalry corps participated in the fighting. Despite this considerable army, the Germans held their own except for one point southwest of the town where the Soviets made a breach. Soviet efforts to expand this foothold were all in vain.

In the other sectors, the big battle which is still raging on the lower Narev is showing noticeable slackening of Soviet pressure. At Ostrolenka, however, battle continues with undiminished fury.

Soviet attacks which were even extended to the northeast of this sector failed to score the hoped-for break-through.

While a relative lull prevailed at the northern sector, fighting in the Eastern Carpathians was characterized almost exclusively by a series of skirmishes for pass roads carried out by small forces.

3-POWER TALKS PROLONGED

Soviets Oppose Anglo-American Plan to Form World-Rule Clique

Domei

MADRID, September 10.—The negotiations taking place among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have been prolonged indefinitely, probably due to Soviet opposition to the formation of a postwar ruling clique, states an EFE report from Washington. The discussions were supposed to have ended today to be replaced by further negotiations among the United States, Britain, Chungking and France.

The proposal made by the United States and Britain was for the formation of a group of representative Powers, consisting of 11 members; the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking to be the permanent members and the seven others to be selected from among the smaller countries. The smaller countries were to be given the right to veto certain measures. The Soviet Union, however, demanded that the group be composed of only three or four members and that the smaller nations should not be allowed to influence world policy or to go against the group's decisions and actions.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 10.—The Three-Power Conference at Dumbarton Oaks near Washington D.C., will close shortly, President Roosevelt declared, according to a Washington report. The conference will continue through next week.

GOWRIE LEAVES AUSTRALIA

Duke of Gloucester to Take Up Governor-General Post

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 10.—Lord Gowrie, who recently relinquished his post as Governor-General of Australia has now left Australia accompanied by Lady Gowrie, according to a Canberra report.

Until the Duke of Gloucester arrives to take up his duties as Governor-General, Sir Winston Dugan, Governor of Victoria, will act as the Governor-General of the Commonwealth.

It is not yet known when the Duke will take up office but soon after his arrival, a special session of the Federal Parliament will be held regarding the official opening.

The Duke will be the first member of the Royal House to be appointed as the King's representative in Australia.

House Adopts Victory Resolve to Quicken And Intensify Nation's March to Victory

The Conclusive Victory Resolution in Observance of the Imperial Will was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives at its plenary session opened at 1:07 p.m. Monday afternoon. Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association explained the purpose of the resolution, the significance of which lies in it being entirely different from similar ones adopted in the past.

The Resolution of the House of Representatives reads as follows:

"It is resolved at this moment when the war situation has intensified and when the rise or fall of the Empire depends on its outcome, that in observance of the Imperial Will, we pledge we will take the lead in renewing our determination, strengthening the unity of the 100,000,000 people, and concentrating the entire national strength in winning a decisive victory over our enemies, Britain and the United States."

Upon the adoption of the Resolution, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, representing the Government, said as follows:

"It was with trepidation and awe that the 100,000,000 people of Japan read the gracious Imperial Rescript granted at the opening ceremony of the present Diet session. The entire nation must observe the Imperial Will, renew their determination to crush the enemies, make greater efforts to win the war. We are afire with the resolution to protect the Empire and to fight to the finish. Government measures to be adopted in the meanwhile must be effectively executed. It is the intention of the Government to overcome all obstacles and undertake all necessary steps. In this, we expect your full cooperation. The rising patriotism becomes a fierce fighting spirit. Under the Imperial Grace, officials and people must unite and strive to increase the nation's fighting strength so that the war will be completely won."

Yamazaki Explains Resolution

In explaining the proposal for the Resolution, Mr. Yamazaki said substantially as follows:

"Ever since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, under the Imperial Grace, our Forces in the vast area of Greater East Asia, have smashed the enemies and heightened the national honor by their brave and resolute fighting, surmounting all obstacles. The entire people feel deeply grateful and impressed.

"But Britain and the United States that suffered defeats at the beginning of the war have challenged us to fight a short decisive war, depending on their material strength. Their general attack has now started, and even to one part of Japan Proper enemy planes have come. The situation appears to be becoming urgent.

"The War of Greater East Asia, however, is a sacred war for the liberation of East Asia. Already Japan helped to guide the Philippines and Burma and gave them independence. Also we guarantee the future independence of India. Under the Japan-China Alliance treaty, we proposed to withdraw our troops after the conclusion of the war, and expressed our sincerity toward President Wang Ching-wei's National Government.

"The principle of co-existence and co-prosperity, autonomous independence, and mutual respect of traditions as declared in the Greater East Asiatic Declaration is now being steadily practiced. All nations of East Asia are desiring to cooperate, in amity and prosperity. There is found no selfish will, nor is there any ambition for territorial gain. Even Britain and the United States must recognize this fact.

"But our enemies, Britain and the United States, have not yet awakened from their long dream of exploiting Greater East Asian races. Stimulated by their ambition of world domination, the United States is now shouting for the recovery of the Philippines, and the advance to China. As stated by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, the United States is intent on securing colonies and to bring confusion to the East Asiatic peoples.

"Then, the enemies are intending to land on our mainland. We should eject them and not let them come to our shores. At the present Diet session, Prime Minister Koiso urged us to defeat our enemies. It is desired that the Government will effectively carry out all measures for concentrating the national strength and take every step required for the execution of the war.

"Throughout the seven years since the China Affair, the people have borne all difficulties and hardships and willingly offered themselves for the sake of the Throne and the Empire. It is our pride that at an emergency the traditional spirit of patriotism and service is fully manifested. The Government believes, I hope, in the burning loyalty of the people. When the Government speaks and acts sincerely, trusting the people, the people's will and fighting spirit will be heightened.

"It is the purpose of the resolution to weld stronger the unity of the people and officials so that the nation can march to final victory."

U.S. REVEALS DISMISSAL OF SAIPAN COMMANDER

Difference of Views With Superior Leads to Firing of Major-General Smith

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The authorities of the United States Government issued today a statement on the circumstances of the dismissal of Major-General Ralph Smith, commander of the American land forces on Saipan Island.

The statement caused much excitement as it followed remarks made to the press at Washington on September 9 by Lieutenant-General Holland Smith who as Commander of the United States Marine Corps, directed all operations on Saipan Island after the landing on it, and who was the man that fired Major-General Smith.

Lieutenant-General Smith's statement to the press said that he had to dismiss Major-General Smith after it was found that there was a divergence of views on matters of strategy between the Major-General and himself.

The statement of the American Government authorities follows:

"At the commencement of the operations on Saipan Island there developed a difference of opinion on the method of conducting them between Lieutenant-General Holland Smith, of the Marine Corps, and Major-General Ralph Smith, Commander of the land forces on the island. It was held by the Marine Corps that the method best calculated to bring the campaign to the quickest possible termination should be employed, and that that way was by pressing all available guns into the service for a vigorous attack on the island.

"A different view was expressed by Major-General Smith of the land forces on the island. He favored the idea of constructing a strong position at each point that fell to the Americans and of advancing the forces by stages only after the arrival of supply units. He held firmly to his opinion and his dismissal followed."

ARBITRATION SUGGESTED TO SETTLE INDIA CRISIS

Singh Proposes U.S.-Soviet-Chungking Board Be Sent to Examine Conditions

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—American criticisms of British policies in India following the sensational revelations by William Phillips, political adviser to General Dwight Eisenhower, apparently provoked Sirdar Singh, President of the India League of America, to express the suggestion in a statement today that an arbitration board with representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking be sent out to India immediately, according to a New York dispatch.

He stated that this board should "firstly, examine thoroughly the status of the Indian Princes as regards the British and devise means of bringing them into an India union on a democratic basis; secondly, examine the Muslim and minority problem if the solution of this point is not already reached between Gandhi and Jinnah at the current Bombay meeting; thirdly, arbitrate between the British and Indians and work out a program whereby India can become a free partner of the united nations and enter the post-war world as an independent nation."

Singh replied point by point to the notes issued by the British Ministry of Information for "guidance of British officials in the United States" in answer to Phillips' criticism of the India policy. He said, "'Seven-hundred mile front in Burma' is a mere myth. Several hundred miles of the region consists of high mountain barrier, impassable jungle and few tiny trails where patrol activity is impossible. The British have undertaken only one offensive against the Japanese—the ill-fated expedition into Arakan in 1942-43 which was easily checked."

Referring to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statements on the Atlantic Charter as affecting India, Singh declared, "To suggest that the British policy is either in accordance with the principles enunciated by the Charter or an advance on them is complete misrepresentation of facts."

Singh emphasized that "no statement of the British policy toward India has conceded her the right to complete independence which the Charter advocates. If Churchill really means to apply the principles of this declaration it should be comparatively easy for him to affirm this. Only such a declaration will convince India and the world."

On the question whether the Indian army is "mercenary" Singh said, "bodies and brains of the Indian soldiers are in the battles they fight, but not their hearts."

CONVICTION IN VICTORY REITERATED BY KOISO

Standing Administrative Inspection Commission Is Suggested by Godo

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the Budget Committee session of the House of Peers on Monday reiterated his firm conviction in a glorious victory in the current war and in the ever prosperous future of Japan.

Replying to Naoshi Ohara, of the Dowakai, the Prime Minister said that conviction in victory can be achieved by those who have a full understanding of the national polity of the Empire. In this connection, he declared that this conviction formed the basis on which the laborers should establish their spiritual guiding principle.

Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, former Commerce and Industry Minister and at present a member of the Upper Chamber, suggested that the Government inaugurate a standing administrative inspection commission to probe more thoroughly into the state of affairs in the lower branches of the nation's administrative machinery and production front.

In reply, the Prime Minister stated that the system of administrative inspection has achieved remarkable results and that he intended to utilize it more fully in the future. The Prime Minister promised to make investigations regarding the proposed establishment of a standing administrative inspection commission.

In answer to Vice-Admiral Godo's suggestion that in anticipation of the worst situation, the authorities establish a new program for the supply of iron and coal within Japan Proper, Munitions Minister Ginjiro Fujihara testified that since it is difficult to supply the munitions production front with the materials produced in Japan Proper alone, he will stick to the established Japan-Manchoukuo-China joint supply program.

Both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives completed their parliamentary labors on Monday and the closing ceremony is expected to be held today.

The Budget Committee of the Upper House met in full session at 9 a.m. Monday and continued deliberations till toward evening when it approved all supplementary budgetary bills referred to it. The House sat in its plenary session at about 7 p.m. and unanimously passed the bills as reported by Viscount Takamasa Hachijo, Chairman of the Budget Committee.

The Recommendation Committee of the Lower House sat in session from 10 a.m. and deliberated on the 31 various recommendations of which 29 were approved.

The Lower House met in its plenary session at 1 p.m. and passed the Conclusive Victory Resolution in Observance of the Imperial Will. After a recess, the House again sat in full session in the evening and approved the recommendations and petitions as reported by the chairmen of the committees concerned.

7,000 TAKEN IN FRANCE

Paris Says Arrest of 27,000 More Collaborationists Imminent

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Seven thousand French collaborationists have been arrested so far and the arrest of an additional 27,000 is imminent, Charles Luizet, Prefect of the Paris Police announced today, according to a Paris report.

He said that all those arrested or due to be arrested will shortly be brought before the special civil or military courts for prosecution.

Among those rounded up within the past 24 hours were Count Rene Chambrun and his wife who is the daughter of Pierre Laval.

MASS RAID ATTEMPTED ON N. E. MINDANAO AREA

6 Enemy Planes Downed Over Davao, Kagayan Districts—Damage Seen Negligible

Domei

DAVAO, September 10.—A total of 400 enemy fighters and bombers in four waves, made a daylight raid over Davao and Kagayan sectors in the northeastern part of Mindanao Island yesterday.

Counter-attacking the enemy, Japanese anti-aircraft units shot down more than six planes besides destroying a considerable number of other enemy machines. The damage on our side, which is now being investigated, is believed to be negligible.

An enemy task force carried out large scale bombings on the southern part of Mindanao Island, the Philippines, on September 9, clearly revealing the enemy plan to direct operations against the Philippines.

Already, on September 6, enemy task forces appeared in Palau and Yap areas, and for three days until September 8, attacked the two islands with carrier-borne planes. Thus, the Pacific war situation is hourly becoming intense. Of course, the enemy movement against Palau, Yap and Mindanao islands is only a forerunner of what is to come. The enemy actions indicate their intention to turn from a strategic, decisive war stage to that of tactical, decisive war.

180 Craft Attack Davao

Domei

DAVAO, September 11.—A total of 180 enemy planes in three waves attacked Davao and Kagayan sectors on Mindanao Island yesterday morning and afternoon. Japanese Forces repelled all the enemy aircraft and inflicted considerable damage to the raiders.

17 Downed At Palau

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 11.—In a fierce counter-attack against 350 enemy fighters and bombers that appeared over the Palau group yesterday, the Japanese Forces shot down or damaged more than 17 raiders. Damage on our side was slight.

Yesterday afternoon, 10-odd four-engined bombers attempted to attack Yiojima Island. Intercepting the enemy our Units on the island inflicted considerable damage upon two of the enemy planes and repulsed the others.

Japanese Pound Wiak

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 11.—Japanese Air Units launched a storming attack against the enemy airfield on Wiak Island at daybreak of September 9. Scoring numerous direct hits Japanese Wild Eagles succeeded in setting ablaze airfield facilities at more than 10 places and also caused big explosions at several points. From this attack one Japanese plane has not yet returned.

Japanese Forces shot down 17 enemy planes and damaged two in an engagement with 400 enemy carrier-borne planes that attacked the southern part of Mindanao Island on September 9. Some damage was caused to ground facilities.

On the same day another formation of about 90 enemy planes tried to raid Ambon on Amboina Island. This was followed by another attack by about 60 enemy planes on the next day.

At dawn on September 8, about 40 enemy planes, with four-engined bombers as their mainstay, directed an attack against Japanese positions on Menado on the northern tip of the Celebes.

Another group of about 50 large enemy planes came to attack the same place on the morning of the next day. Japanese Forces counter-attacked and repulsed all the raiders after shooting down one enemy plane.

WENCHOW REDUCED BY JAPANESE UNITS ACTIVE IN CHEKIANG

Strategic Port City Taken on September 9, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Imperial Japanese Forces that commenced a new drive from the neighborhood of Kinhwa in Chekiang Province, reduced Wenchow in the same province, on September 9 after advancing along both banks of the Ow River, smashing the enemy at every point, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. September 11

"Our Units that commenced action from the vicinity of Kinhwa in Chekiang Province, advanced along both banks of the Ow River, smashing the enemy at every point, and reduced Wenchow on September 9."

Blow Struck U.S. Aim

Imperial Army Units that suddenly moved from the area near Kinhwa in Chekiang Province, in the latter part of August, effected a speedy advance, smashing the Chungking forces in their path, and captured Lishui, enemy stronghold, on August 27.

Completing their next offensive preparations, the Japanese Units, in the early part of this month, again commenced their new drive in full force. Meanwhile, in their furtive movements, the Chungking troops persistently carried out stubborn resistance in an attempt to check the Japanese advance as well as to cut off the Japanese supply line at the rear.

After defeating strong enemy forces at every point and carrying out their rapid advance along both banks of the Ow River, the Japanese Units finally reduced Wenchow, strategic stronghold of the Chungking army, on September 9.

In recent days, America has been centering its attention on Wenchow and its vicinity with the aim of gaining control of the area to form a bridgehead for cutting off the Japanese sea route to the south as well as to create a base for guerrilla activities on the China continent. Under the circumstances, the Japanese occupation of Wenchow is a forestalling offensive operation that strikes a death blow to the enemy scheme.

With a population of 100,000, Wenchow, similar to Amoy, Foochow and Ningpo, is an old, prosperous seaport facing Wenchow Bay and the East China Sea. The city is also a large distribution and trade center for the various Chekiang products.

Southeast China Coast

By O. BESSHO

Of the Military Press Corps

LISHUI, September 10.—Paralleling the importance of the Southwest China front, the enemy has also come to attach great importance to the Southeast China front. As a matter of fact, the newspaper Tung Nan Jih Pao, Chungking organ in the Third War Zone, in its editorial of August 22, stated as follows:

"The coastal areas of Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung Provinces form a special zone geographically, with the districts between the Chientang River and the Chaochow-Swatao area cut off by the Wuyi mountains on the Fukien-Kiangsi border. During the past seven years since the outbreak of the China Affair, the Japanese Army occupied Amoy, but did not show positive intentions of taking over such places as Wenchow, Foochow, Chuanchow and Weichow. However, with the new developments in the Pacific war situation, this part of China is becoming an important strategic zone.

"One of the reasons for the increasing strategic importance of Southeast China lies in the fact that Japan, in order to ensure the security of sea transport between her mainland and the South Seas, must use the Taiwan Strait route, and for this purpose, she must control the areas along the coast of Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung Provinces that border the vital route. The second reason is that the anti-Axis forces must also gain control of this part of China in order to attack Japan from both sides as Nimitz declared. This is a very difficult strategy, but we must insist on realizing it."

FAST PROGRESS MADE BY NEW ITALIAN ARMY

Forces Trained in Germany Already Engaged in Mopping Up Guerillas

The reorganization of the Italian national army, which has been a matter of the greatest concern for the Government of the Italian Social Republic, is making steady progress. Some of the newly-organized Italian forces already had appeared on the first line this spring, and since then the training of the new army has been carried on at the training institute at various places in Germany.

Last July when Prime Minister Benito Mussolini visited Germany, he inspected the new Italian army unit which had gone through the necessary training and he held the ceremony of granting the colors to the unit. Some soldiers of this unit returned to Italy, and under the command of Field Marshal Graciani are actively engaged in mopping up with high morale guerilla forces. They are cooperating with the German forces.

While the Party Headquarters has been planning the formation of a Fascist member corps, Prime Minister Mussolini, on July 25, the first anniversary of the political change, announced that since July 1, a Black Shirt auxiliary force had been formed with the Party members between the ages of 18 and 60 other than those in the Italian forces. The announcement said that the Party has entrusted its political and social activities to other organizations and the Party Headquarters has been reorganized into the Headquarters of the Black Shirt auxiliary force and its branches converted into brigades under it. These brigades are under the direction of respective provincial governors and are commissioned with the duty of maintaining order, the announcement concluded.

GERMANY'S POPULATION SHOWING UPWARD TREND

Marriages and Births Increase Compared With Last War—Civilian Deaths Decrease

Germany's population, when compared with conditions during the last World War, is showing a most encouraging upward trend, according to surveys made by the Reich Office of Statistics and published in their magazine, Economy and Statistics, according to a recent special dispatch from Berlin.

In the first nine months of 1943, within Germany only, that is, without including the incorporated Eastern territories, 440,903 marriages, 895,744 births and 725,257 deaths (exclusive of those killed in action or in connection with the war), were registered. Approximately 35,000 more marriages were registered during this period than expected in view of the considerably decreased number of eligible men.

Births also showed a marked increase. During the nine-month period, there were 42,000 more births than in the same period in 1942. The natural decrease of births in this war remains far below that experienced during the first World War.

The death rate of the German civilian population also showed a decrease in the first nine months of 1943, with 20,700 fewer deaths than registered during the same period of 1942. The average was 11.8 per 1,000, which is 0.5 per cent less than in 1942, the figure for 1942 being 12.3.

U.S.-CHUNGKING CASUALTIES

Domei

CANTON, September 10.—The Chungking Military Council announced yesterday the casualties suffered by the American-Chungking forces in the Nu River area up to August 5 as follows:

Killed:

Chungking forces	4,980
U.S. forces	1,167
Total	6,147

Wounded:

Chungking forces	11,171
U.S. forces	2,925
Total	14,096

Missing:

Chungking forces	348
U.S. forces	131
Total	479

The Japanese Forces in the Nu River area, despite their numerical inferiority, are inflicting huge losses on the U.S.-Chungking combined forces attempting to launch persistent counter-attacks and with the gradual increase in strength the Imperial Forces are preparing for a powerful counter-offensive.

Chiang's Wife to U.S.

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who has been undergoing medical treatment in Brazil, is said to have left Santa Cruz tonight for the United States by air, according to a Rio de Janeiro report.

Zankoff Government Formed to Preserve Bulgaria's Integrity

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—A Bulgarian Government which will fight to preserve the country's integrity in the interests of its people and continue the alliance with Germany has been formed under the well-known statesman, Professor Alexander Zankoff, who was Bulgarian Premier from 1923 to 1927 and for many years the President of the Sobranye (Parliament). The leader of the Bulgarian National Socialist movement took this step following the treason committed by the former regime in order to lead the Bulgarian people to victory and uphold the honor of Bulgaria in cooperation with the Greater Reich.

ITALIAN FIGHTING FIERCE

Heavy Battles Raging for Coriano And San Savino Heights

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The fiercest type of fighting is raging for the bulwark heights of Coriano and San Savino as Marshal Kesselring is throwing all his available tanks, guns and men into the battle in an all-out attempt to stem General Alexander's thrust toward the plain of Lombardy, according to an AP dispatch from Rome.

The report said that starting yesterday morning, one German counter-attack after another was launched under a lashing rain and through deep mud to throw the 8th army men off the heights which hold the key to Rimini, eight miles to the north, and the Po Valley beyond.

Further west the line now runs between Monte Morello and Cojano and extends west toward Pistoia which stands on the direct road to Bologna. Patrols of the American 5th army in this western sector have reached the Gothic line outposts between Pistoia and Lucca and elements have already entered the outskirts of Pistoia itself.

BULGAR CABINET LINE-UP

New Government Is Organized; Kimon Georgileff Is Premier

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—The new Bulgarian Government is composed of the following members according to a Tass report from Sofia.

Kimon Georgileff, Prime Minister; Petko Stainoff, Foreign Affairs; Colonel Damian Velcheff, War; Prof. Dimiter Michaldeff, Education; Boris Stefanoff, Public Works; Christo Neicheff, Justice; Prof. Petko Stojanov, Finance; Dimiter Neikoff, Commerce; Basil Pavloff, Agriculture; Dershanko, Transportation; and Mikola Popoff, Minister without Portfolio.

The Ministerial Council was supplemented by the following members: Doctor Rajo Reicheff, Health; Grigor Fetfadjejeff, Social Welfare; Dimo Kasassoff, Propaganda.

Major-General Ivan Marinoff, former War Minister, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian army.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 10

The garrison of the sea fortress of Brest again yesterday after bitter fighting repulsed all enemy attacks. Le Conquet Peninsula was lost but the remnants of the garrison are still putting up dogged resistance.

Enemy bridgeheads south of Ghent and northwest of Hasselt were narrowed down in counter-attacks, while enemy forces which had penetrated our lines south of Maastricht were thrown back again. Between Verviers and Arlon, the enemy thrusting against our positions on a broad front succeeded in achieving slight local penetrations and counter-attacks are under way. In the Dole area, which was given up by our troops, as well as to the north and east of Basancon, heavy fighting is going on.

On the Franco-Italian border in the Mont Cenis and the Maddalena Pass sectors, some enemy height positions were captured.

On the Adriatic coast, the focal point of fighting yesterday was in the sector on both sides of Gemmano where grim fighting lasted all day long. All enemy attacks with strong forces were frustrated and local dents were sealed off. Fierce fighting is still continuing for Gemmano proper which changed hands seven times in the course of the day.

The Soviets launched abortive attacks on passes in southeastern Transylvania. One battleplane dispersed Soviet motorized columns and destroyed several fuel trains in northern Rumania. The enemy attacked Sanok and Krosno with several rifle divisions and tank formations but his breakthrough attempts were foiled. At Ostrolenka, Soviet attacks were again frustrated.

Enemy bomber and fighter formations made daylight attacks on western German territory particularly on Duesseldorf, Mainz and Mannheim where 29 enemy aircraft including 23 four-engined bombers were shot down. Last night the enemy bombed Muenchen-Gladbach and Brunswick.

REICH RESOLVED TO WIN WAR, STATES GOEBBELS

Will Smash Enemy If Nation Follows Principles of Frederick The Great

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—In a time of crisis there is no possibility of overcoming it other than to combat it constantly and bravely, and to mobilize all forces serving to strengthen resistance, declared Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, in the article "Our Will and Our Determination" appearing in the latest issue of the weekly Das Reich.

"The political-military crisis of this war will occur in the current summer and autumn. Our enemies are hurling themselves with the full force of their material superiority against the defense lines of the Reich in an attempt to rip them open," he stated.

"It is of less decisive importance to us to be forced to give up ground of even eminent importance at certain points of the front, than for the enemy to succeed in smashing our fighting formations. This war which we are forced to carry on, is a life and death struggle for us. If, on the whole, we are able to frustrate these enemy attempts, we will presumably face an entirely new situation in the autumn."

Racing Against Time

The British as well as the Americans and the Soviets are racing against time, declared Dr. Goebbels pointing to the grounds for political conflict cropping up in the enemy camp and the fear of the new German weapons as well as the increase in the German armament and potential manpower. Thus, the enemy certainly has very little, if any, time at his disposal.

"On the contrary, after we arrive at a certain point in the development of the present situation, our chances to succeed will again begin to rise," he emphasized. "Therefore, it is of vital importance that this point be reached under all circumstances.

"With much blatant propaganda the enemy is trying to make us believe that victory is as good as theirs. Thus, with psychological and political props, they want to bolster up their military success which is still inefficient in itself to assure final victory."

"Literally speaking, everything is at stake this summer and autumn. We must meet the onslaught of our enemies fearlessly in all fields of the military and political war," he continued. "The enemy's efforts will break on the wall of our resistance. To us all crisis in war time means tests of character.

Faced Testing Hour

"When in the summer of 1940 we occupied the Atlantic coast and England was laid bare to our Luftwaffe, the British people faced their testing hour. Similarly, when in the fall of 1941 Moscow was in our grip, the Soviet Union had to rally to her last efforts..

"Now that our enemies with their masses of men and material are storming against our lines, fate is knocking at our own door. Perhaps the historical symbolism of this war lies in the fact that a decisive crisis is coming in turn to each and every nation, and that war is given its historical features only when the final result shows which nations are able to master the crisis and which are not.

"The path of bravery and manly courage is steep and stony and appears particularly difficult, because there is always an easy path running alongside which at the beginning presents no obstacles but in the end leads to ruin. He who chooses this path is lost. Not only does he give up honor and life, but in giving up life, he forfeits every hope for a better or even a bearable future for his own nation.

"Experience has taught us that all countries which prematurely broke off this struggle for the future of Europe with the hope of being able to escape having to stand the struggle's hardest test, have had to face after their treason and downfall, a cruel development. They were very soon confronted with facts which until then they had thought impossible even in their most terrible dreams."

Reich Spirit High

"In this war," asserted Dr. Goebbels, "we have passed over all heights of military victories and triumphs and through all depths of military setbacks and disappointments, but still we have remained untouched at the core of our nationalism. That shows how healthy our nation is, what power is still today at its command, and what it can still throw into the struggle when it is called upon to make a final stand in the last most difficult test of fate.

"In former good times, we often said that we would live and act according to the principles of Frederick the Great. It is now up to us to make this statement true. If our whole nation down to the last man, woman and child, is determined to live up to this principle, then we shall and will one day burst the barrier with which our enemies are obstructing our future.

"Therefore, untouched by the fickleness of war fortune, we will continue on our path which fate itself has decreed. We will not allow ourselves to be irritated or confused but will remain true to our cause and defend it the more fanatically the more it is threatened. Where the life of a nation is put first, the life of an individual denotes little. Individual life must be sacrificed if the life of a nation demands it. The Reich must endure. This is our will and our determination."

New Reich Weapon May Attack Britain, States Lord Dudley

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Lord Dudley, Civil Defense Commissioner for Midlands, said at Birmingham today that "it is possible—even probable—the Germans will launch something else at longer range and of different type from the V-1," according to a London dispatch. He warned, "It is necessary for us to maintain full efficiency so as to be able to bring out defensive measures into operation at a moment's notice."

CHANDLER AGAIN SCORES ATTITUDE OF BRITAIN

Demands F.D.R. Reveal Second Secret Report on India Submitted by Phillips

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—As repercussions from William Phillips' sensational revelations concerning Britain's India policy continue, Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, attempted to quell the excitement while Senator Albert Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, unafraid of international repercussions is sticking to his guns in his denunciation of the British reaction to Phillips' report, according to a Washington dispatch.

Hull, at a press conference today, deplored the confusion caused by excessive comment of Phillips' resignation from London. He declared that as early as last April, Phillips had sent word to the State Department that he would only accept appointment as General Dwight Eisenhower's political adviser for a short period. According to Hull, Phillips said that he would limit his appointment to September.

Senator Chandler, on the other hand, entering the controversy surrounding Phillips' return to Washington, demanded that President Roosevelt reveal the contents of the second confidential report on India submitted to him by Phillips. Chandler described Phillips' second letter as being "much stronger" than the original report.

Continuing his denunciation of British policies, Chandler then charged that Britain has only "lukewarm interest" in the war against Japan. He said: "Aside from indications of British interference with our diplomatic appointments, the Phillips incident reveals the necessity of knowing just where we stand in the fight against Japan after the European war is finished."

Demands Envoy's Deportation

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—The British-American controversy over the recall of William Phillips, political adviser to the anti-Axis European invasion forces, has now become an important topic of discussion in the United States Congress, and the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives proposed a resolution for demanding the departure from the United States of British Minister Ronald Campbell and Indian Representative Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai stationed at Washington, according to a Washington report.

Indian representative Bajpai called on Secretary of State Hull today, but said that he made the call in his private capacity and not as the Indian representative. Yet, it is believed certain that he conferred with Hull on the question of Phillips' recall, as it has developed into such a great question.

Floods Sweep Mexico

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—From the Mexican Gulf coast to the Pacific, whole towns have been washed away, thousands left homeless and crops devastated by floods from the torrential rains which have fallen for four days, according to a Mexico City dispatch, today. In the Parral and Chihuahua areas, alone, deaths are expected to total 100 and the number of missing is reported to be 150.

U.S. Navy Seeks More Men

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The American navy needs the further recruitment of 600,000 new personnel in the current fiscal year ending next June 30, James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of Navy, announced today, and added that the war against Japan requires that the navy expands until it reaches a strength of 3,389,000 by next June, according to a Washington dispatch.

SEVERE BATTLES RAGING IN WULING MOUNTAINS

Japanese Units Cover 125 Kilometers in 150 Hours in Their March to Lingling

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 11.—Severe battles are now being fought between the Japanese Army and the Chungking remnant troops along the Wuling range on the Hunan-Kwangsi border.

A crack Japanese Unit advancing in the direction of Luhungsze located the whereabouts of the staff officers of the Ninth War Zone who had fled into the Wuling jungle on the night of September 8, and before dawn of the following day attacked them by taking advantage of the moonlight. In this attack, the Japanese captured seven staff officers including chief staff officer for operations, and accounted for 600 war dead, in addition to seizing trench mortars, telephone apparatus and communication material of the 79th Army. Almost simultaneously with this operation, another Japanese Army Unit attacked the headquarters of the 79th Army and gained brilliant war results.

It is recalled that close on the heels of the fall of Changsha and Hengyang, the Ninth War Zone also lost such pivotal points as Changning, Chiyang and Lingling along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway. On top of this, their headquarters was attacked by the Japanese and they are fast losing their fighting spirit.

The Japanese Units are now pursuing the enemy in a certain direction and will have to cross the Tupang and Tanshan ranges which form the border between Hunan and Kwangsi.

Make Rapid Advance

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 10.—The feat of the crack units of the Japanese Forces in occupying Lingling airfield, one of the important of bases of the American air force in China, and the walled city of Lingling itself in the third stage of their thrust into the interior of China was remarkable in the sense among other that it was a demonstration of speed and mobility.

In their march over territory exposed to constant air attack, the Japanese relied not on machinery but on their feet and those of horses to carry them forward.

It was on the evening of September 3 that the units took possession of Changning, 60 kilometers southwest of Hengyang. They captured Chiyang, 85 kilometers west of Hengyang, on September 4.

Advance 70 Kilometers

In the Paoking area the units advanced 70 kilometers in the short space of seven days. Then came the reduction of Lingling, a point of strategic importance on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

This advance into China's interior was made by the units in less than 150 hours from the time they went into action in their present offensive, when they were separated from Lingling by a distance of 125 kilometers. For the most part the advance was made under most difficult conditions. There was no day in their march that the units did not meet the American air force more than 20 times.

Cover 20 Kilometers Per Day

The distance actually covered by the units was on an average of 20 kilometers per day. The world's history of warfare has no equal to the speed of the advance made by the Japanese Units which covered over 125 kilometers in less than 150 hours.

The following four reasons may be said to be responsible for the remarkable achievement of these Japanese Units.

In the first place the surrender of the enemy force defending Hengyang made it possible for the Japanese Forces to demonstrate fully their power of mobility.

Hate for Yanks Intensified

Secondly, each success of the Japanese is intensifying their hate for the enemy, especially the American air force in China, which they are now looking on at as the only hostile force in China. The appearance of American and British land forces in China is responsible for a further strengthening of their determination to smash the enemy.

Thirdly, the anti-Japanese camp in China is divided against itself in consequence of the fall of the walled city of Hengyang which was the most important enemy stronghold in the Ninth War Zone.

Fourthly, heat wave which has had the continent in its grip, has passed and there is every prospect of an early return of weather suited to the Japanese Forces in China.

Exchange Ships Sail

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—The exchange ships Drottingholm and Gripsholm left Gothenburg for Liverpool today with 2,635 British, Dominion and American prisoners of war and civilian internees, according to a Gothenburg dispatch.

Latin American States Must Form Firm Bloc Against Imperialism

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—"The absorption of small States by an imperialistic Power can only be prevented if Latin American countries form a firm bloc," declared Chilean deputy, Gonzales, before Parliament today, according to a Santiago dispatch. It is above all necessary to entertain close spiritual and political relations with Argentina, he said and the two States must retain their full sovereignty.

JAPANESE RAID ADMITTED

Chungking Reports 4-Wave Air Attack on Chengtu Bases

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Confirming the attack launched by the Japanese Air Units on B-29 bases in the Chengtu area, an Associated Press dispatch from Chungking reported that Japanese planes, in four waves, bombed "two bases" for two hours on the night of September 8.

It was two or three hours after the B-29 super flying fortresses had returned from their raid on Anshan to "their secret bases in west China."

Meantime, a Reuter report from Chungking stated that this bombing attack by the Japanese Air Force was the first assault on parked super flying fortresses. The majority of the American crew members were still at the bases at the time of the attack.

A Chungking radio broadcast last night reported that Japanese Air Units bombed Chengtu in northwest China but did not mention any losses.

STRESSES NIPPON POWER

Anti-Axis Will Make Short Work Of Japan, Says U.S.

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Brigadier-General T. O. Hardin, Chief of U.S. Army Transport Command in India and China, stopped at Pretoria, South Africa, on his way home and declared today that "the anti-Axis would make comparatively short work of the war with Japan although the Japanese would offer tremendous resistance," according to a dispatch from Pretoria.

He said: "At present it is largely a question of getting our forces into position. A concentrated naval and air assault will be so overwhelming that nothing will stand up to it."

Evacuating to Sweden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—Negotiations are continuing between Finland and Sweden regarding the evacuation to Sweden of the Finnish population living in the northern regions of Finland. According to a statement issued by the Swedish Foreign Ministry, a decision has not yet been arrived. Well-informed circles regard as exaggerated the assertion that 100,000 Finns are to be taken to Sweden. In principle Sweden is prepared to shelter only those refugees who for some reason or other cannot be settled in other parts of Finland.

Swiss Cities Attacked

Domei

ZURICH, September 10.—The Swiss Government authorities on September 8 made the following announcement: "Anti-Axis planes attacked Moutier and Delemont in northern part of Switzerland at 8:40 a.m. today. Seven persons were wounded. Four of American fighter planes made repeated attacks on Delemont."

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JAPANESE SURPRISE-RAID ENEMY BASE AT PAOSHAN

4 Anti-Axis Planes Downed in Air Fight—2 Others Destroyed on Ground

Domei

FOREMOST BASE ON BURMA FRONT, September 10.—Crack Units of Japanese fighter planes in the Burma area launched a sudden attack on Paoshan airfield in Yunnan Province on September 8. Encountering nine enemy planes, consisting of DC-3 transport planes and P-38's, the Japanese downed three transport planes and one P-38 in the ensuing battle. In addition, two transport planes on the ground were set ablaze. The loss on the Japanese side was two planes self-blasted.

The Japanese Air Forces had been continuously cooperating with the ground forces on the Nu River front and their attack on September 8 was directed against Paoshan, the vital supply base of the Yunnan expeditionary forces.

New Attacks Launched

By T. SEKI
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 10.—Japanese Units that succeeded in reinforcing their comrade units defending Lungling, after breaking through the enemy barriers, launched counter-attacks against a large force of the Chungking 11th army corps which had been attempting to encircle Lungling. The Japanese Units are now expanding their activities.

A part of the Japanese reinforcements, in cooperation with their comrade units stationed at Lungling, on the other hand, started smashing attacks against another large body of enemy troops which had been trying to stop the Japanese advance by constructing strong positions in the area northwest of Lungling. Penetrating the advance positions of the enemy, the Japanese Units are now continuing their drive.

Having reduced the enemy position at Hsiaosungshan, another Japanese Unit launched an offensive against an enemy force of XX divisions strong and are now extending their war results.

Finns Talk With Molotov

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—The Finnish delegates are reported to have conferred with Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, on the night of September 8. However, nothing has been revealed as to whether the conversations were limited to matters concerning the armistice or extended to matters relating to a peace treaty, according to information released by the Swedish paper, Svenska Dagbladet.

Stilwell Leaves for U.S.

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, Burma and India, left Chungking today by plane for the United States presumably to attend the Quebec Conference to discuss plans for the offensive in the Pacific, according to a Reuter dispatch from Chungking.

Model Replaces Von Kluge

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Field-Marshal Model, Commander of the German Army in the Eastern and Central Fronts, is reported to be commanding all the German Forces in the Western Front in place of Field-Marshal Gunther von Kluge, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army in the Western Front, according to information released by German military authorities.

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ORDER KEPT IN HUNGARY

Budapest Officially Denies Invasion Of Slovakian Guerillas

Domei

BUDAPEST, September 10.—The Hungarian Government, in a statement issued today, denied the information that Slovakian guerillas have invaded Hungary. The statement said:

"Perfect order and tranquillity are being maintained along the border between Hungary and Slovakia. In neither country has any military action been started. The ban on the passage across the frontier which was proclaimed several days ago as a result of the uprising of partisan troops in Slovakia has been lifted and the railway traffic with Pressburg has been resumed."

Soviet-Iraqi Ties Opened

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Diplomatic relations have been established today between the Soviet and Iraqi Governments, according to a Bagdad dispatch. In this connection, it is further reported that Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, has sent a notification today, to the Iraqi Foreign Minister, stating that the Soviet Government would soon exchange Ministers Plenipotentiary with the Iraqi Government.

Swedish Food Shipments

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—Negotiations are starting here early this week concerning the Swedish food deliveries to Finland and Hackzell, brother of the Finnish Premier, arrived here today as the representative of his country.

British Envoy Leaves Turkey

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Ankara, who has been recently appointed Ambassador to Brussels and concurrently Minister to Luxemburg, left the Turkish capital today to return to London, according to an Ankara dispatch.

Soviet General Promoted

Domei

MOSCOW, September 10.—General Malinovskyi, Soviet Commander of the Second Ukrainian Army, has been promoted today to the rank of a Field Marshal.

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Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, [illegible] sar, Kuala-Lipis, [illegible] Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, [illegible] ban, Shonan, [illegible] (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, [illegible] Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, [illegible] Padang, Pakanbaroe, [illegible] Pangkal-Pinang, [illegible] Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, [illegible] Djakarta, (Stationsplein & [illegible] wijk) Djember, [illegible] diri, Madioen, Magelang, [illegible] Pamekasan, Pekalongan, [illegible] Kerto, Semarang, Serang, [illegible] karta, Soerabaya, [illegible]
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NORMAL RICE HARVEST IS EXPECTED THIS YEAR

House Assured by Shimada—Relief for Civilian-Bereaved on Saipan Being Considered

The rice crop this year is expected to be a normal one, it was revealed by Toshio Shimada, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, at the Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives on September 10.

Although exact estimates are not available yet as results of investigations are being collected at present, Mr. Shimada said that this year's rice crop will, on the whole, not be below the normal record. Mr. Shimada stated that funds necessary for emergency counter-measures to be taken for the damage wrought by drought and flood have been included in the budgets presented to the present Diet session. The Agriculture and Commerce Minister assured that due consideration will be paid to the revision of the assigned amounts of rice to be delivered by the areas affected by natural calamities.

In response to an interpellation posed by Representative Yadanji Nakajima on the protection of the bereaved families of the non-combatants who were killed on Saipan Island, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso stated that full consideration must be paid to the protection and relief of the bereaved families of these heroic dead who, he said, contributed in no small measure to the bolstering of public morale. The Prime Minister assured that considerate treatment will be accorded to these people, by taking various precedents into consideration.

War Minister's Reply

Replying to the same question, War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama testified that the authorities concerned were deliberating to accord these gallant defenders of the Pacific the status of "civilians in the military employment." He said that these authorities were studying measures to give appropriate treatment to the bereaved families also.

Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai said that the Navy authorities were deliberating on giving adequate treatment to those who had assisted the Naval Forces in the South Seas since prior to the enemy invasion. Relief and reparation will be made to the entrepreneurs who suffered damage in the area adjacent to the enemy-occupied regions in New Britain Island and New Guinea, the Navy Minister said.

Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu testified that for the evacuees from the South Seas, appropriate measures of relief were being taken for their employment and education. Plans are under way to accord assistance also for the bereaved families of the fallen Saipan non-combatants and the Wartime Damage Relief Law will be applied to them, Mr. Shigemitsu declared.

Lively discussion ensued at the same session also on the questions regarding foodstuff ration, wartime finances, national defense, evacuation of school children from urban to rural areas and other matters relative to the nation's living.

The budgets for increasing foodstuff output were approved by the Committee and after passage of the Lower House plenary session, were sent to the Upper House. The latter took up the budgets relative to agricultural programs at its Budget Committee meeting and continued its labors till late in the evening.

Cable Briefs

LATIN AMERICANS SUFFER

The cost of living today is costing the South and Central Americans anywhere from 37 to 213 per cent more than in prewar days, it is revealed by statistics published recently by the U.S. Industrial Committee. The exact figures are: Colombia, Argentina and Uruguay, 37 per cent; Peru, 57 per cent; Costa Rica, 61 per cent; Cuba, 70 per cent; Mexico, 88 per cent; Chile, 98 per cent; and Bolivia, 213 per cent.

SWEDES MAKE PROTEST

British aircraft have again violated international law, this time by infringing on Swedish neutrality. A protest has been lodged with the British Government by the Swedish Legation in London on behalf of its home government against this unauthorized flight of several British planes over Swedish territory in the last week of August.

WAR PRISONERS EXCHANGED

Nearly 5,000 Anglo-American and German prisoners of war and civilian internees were exchanged in Sweden last week, according to a report by Bernard Valery, Reuter's special correspondent at Trelleborn. This number includes 2,633 British and Americans and 2,344 Germans. Seven hundred German prisoners of war arrived at Geteborg aboard the Swedish steamer Gripsholm where they were greeted by German and Swedish national anthems. Count Folke Bernadotte, President of the Swedish Red Cross and Director of the committee in charge of the exchange, immediately boarded the ship to discuss further travelling details.

Scant Rations, Mean American Attitude Make Chungking Troops Tired of Fighting

By M. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 10.—Pressed by the Japanese Forces on the one hand and goaded on to fight by the American supervisory corps on the other, the Chungking Expeditionary Forces in the Yunnan area have lost all enthusiasm for further action, and, furthermore, their looting has aroused resentment and anger among non-combatants.

Due to their abortive attempt to shatter the fighting strength of the Japanese Forces by means of opening the Ledo Road, the American-Chungking combined forces have been suffering heavy losses in northern Burma and on the banks of the Nu River. The fact is reported to have caused irritation among the enemy military leaders.

The American air force in India is only half-heartedly cooperating with the Chungking troops, it was revealed by a Chungking soldier captured in Yunnan. The transportation of foodstuffs by American planes is so sporadic that sometimes Chungking troops are forced to go without food for several days.

The cruelty and ruthlessness of the American supervisory corps in dragging the Chungking troops to the firing front is reported to be beyond comprehension. Should Chungking soldiers retreat they would be punished most severely and should they advance they would be smashed before the onrush of the Japanese. Thus menaced from the front and the back, Chungking troops are said to have lost all enthusiasm for further action.

The fact that General Chang Te-neng, Commander of the Chungking Fourth Army, was shot to death on the charge of having been defeated at Changsha, has further depreciated the flagging fighting morale of Chungking forces.

Some captives revealed that the Chungking 87th Division in the Lungling area, which is the pride of Chiang Kai-shek, was inflicted heavy losses by the Japanese, with their commissary lines cut off at various places. Now barely subsisting on poor foodstuffs, the commander and his subordinates are looting nearby villages. Capture of one pig or buffalo is now regarded as a great achievement and is rewarded with a monetary gift. As buffaloes are indispensable to the farmers, such acts have caused anger and resentment among rural residents.

The 117th Corps of the newly-organized 39th Division is said to have appealed to authorities, pleading to be deployed to the rear on the grounds that they cannot fight on such a scanty supply of food as one bowlful of rice per day. Deserted by half the officers and men, the 117th Corps is reported to be on the verge of collapse.

In Tengyueh, the enemy's condition is no better. The Chungking troops who no longer pay any attention to the orders issued by their superiors, are now indulging in illegal transactions of cereals and opium and selling commodities they have plundered at high prices.

The Second Reserve Division which informed the Chungking authorities of the frequent plunderings conducted by other units, is also pillaging, a fact which attests to the corrupt morale of Chungking fighting men.

East Asia Round-Up

Indonesian Makes Discovery
Domei

BANDOENG, September 11.—Unwinding of thread from silk cocoon will be greatly facilitated through the application of a bacillus as an agent to remove the glutinous outer layer of silk cocoon, which hinders the unwinding. The discovery was made recently by Soekarnen Kertoredjo, Indonesian bacteriologist, attached to the Bandoeng Fiber Research Institute.

Japanese Actress Invited
Domei

MANILA, September 11.—The second movie production of the New Philippine Film Company will be called "Dr. Ocampos' Family," following the completion of its first picture "Three Marias." The third production is expected to deal with Japanese, Chinese and Filipino friendship and Setsuko Hara, popular Japanese actress, and Li Hsiang-lan, famous Chinese star, will be invited to the Philippines to appear with Carmen Rosales, Philippines leading actress.

Chinese Make Donations
Domei

PATI, September 11.—Local Chinese residents donated 2,500 guilders last week to Japan's war fund and 1,000 guilders to the welfare fund of the Java Home Defense Army.

[illegible]

Javanese Given Posts
Domei

DJAKARTA, September 11.—Mohammed Hatta and Soekardjo Wirjopranoto, both Central Councilors, were nominated president and secretary-general respectively of the War Workers' Welfare Society which will be shortly inaugurated by the Java Public Service Association to engage in such activities as remolding labor spirit.

Filipinos To Taiwan
Domei

MANILA, September 11.—Jose San Victores, Food Administrator, will head the Philippine Agricultural Survey Commission to Taiwan to investigate the agricultural industry there.

Races Given Equality
Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, September 11.—Aiming to foster closer friendship among Indonesian, Chinese, Eurasian, Arab and other racial groups in Djogja Sultanate, the local branch of the Java National Service Association has established a fraternity hall for all racial groups concerned with an amateur dramatic association composed of members representing every race and to hold women's conferences of all races.

Music League Organized
Domei

SINGARADJA, September 11.—The New Asia Music League, composed of all music associations on Bali Island, was recently organized here by 500 musicians of various nationalities including Indonesians, Chinese and Arabs, who will not only furnish entertainment to the islanders but also heighten their fighting morale. Their programs will be broadcast.

National Assembly Year Book
Domei

MANILA, September 11.—A comprehensive account of contemporary events revolving around the legislature of the Republic of the Philippines called the "National Assembly Year Book" is now off the press.

Publishing More Koran
Domei

DJAKARTA, September 11.—Mohammedans totaling 50,000,000 in Java who are now undergoing fasting will shortly have more editions of the Koran (Mohammedan Bible).

Club Houses Open
Domei

SURABAYA, September 11.—Several sub-districts of Surabaya Prefecture maintain their respective club houses where residents of all races are able to fraternize by holding meetings and availing themselves of the recreation facilities together.

Opening Public Schools
Domei

SOLO, September 11.—Plans are afoot to open public schools for Indonesians, Eurasians, Chinese and other races as the result of the recent education conference held here in central Java.

Office Tenure Extended
Domei

DJAKARTA, September 11.—Extention of the tenure of office for another year of the present members of the Central Council of Java as from October 14 and inclusion of another five members bringing the total seats to 48 were officially announced in the administrative order issued on September 6. It was also announced that the total number of regional councilors in every province, sultanate or special municipality has been increased to 13 from the present 12.

Culture Courses Set
Domei

MANILA, September 11.—Interest in fine arts, floriculture and flower arrangement has been revived by the Kapariz youth organization as part of their program of cultivating aesthetic tastes and instilling them with the true national spirit.

Chinese Farmers Active
Domei

SHONAN, September 11.—About 90 per cent of the total Chinese population at Fuji Village have already attained self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, declared Dr. C. J. Peglar, President of the Shonan Eurasian Welfare Association, speaking at the Chinese dramatic performance held at the Yamato Theater here to collect funds for farmers of Endau and Bahau Settlements.

'Red Cotton' Produced
Domei

TJIREBON, September 11.—A variety of cotton called "Red Cotton" due to its reddish flower is being successfully cultivated here after having being transplanted from the Celebes and its production will be encouraged in Tjirebon Province under the new name of "Tjirebon No. 1."

Planting Castor Beans
Domei

MACASSAR, September 11.—In order to meet the increased demand for castor beans as the result of the commencement of the manufacture of lubricating oil in the Southern Regions, a phenomenal increased production of castor beans will be undertaken this year in the Southern Celebes as seeds have already been distributed throughout the various prefectures.

WANG SHIH-CHING IN TOKYO

Proxy of Wang Keh-Min to Visit President Wang at Sick Bed

Wang Shih-ching, Director of the Economic Department of the North China Political Affairs Commission, acting as proxy for Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Commission, arrived in Tokyo on Monday at 10:30 a.m. by air to visit President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at his sick bed. Mr. Wang is scheduled to remain in the capital for a few days to carry on a frank exchange of opinions on measures to strengthen the cooperation between Japan and North China.

On the occasion of Mr. Wang's visit to Japan, the Commission has decided to present the Japanese people with 20,000 tons of salt.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS REVEALED BY MINISTRY

Oka Succeeds Goto as Commander-in-Chief of Chinkai Defense Headquarters

Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinkai Naval Defense Headquarters succeeding Vice-Admiral Eiji Goto who has been ordered to serve on the Naval General Staff, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 1 p.m. on Monday.

It was also announced that Rear-Admiral Shinzo Onishi has been appointed Director of the Education Bureau of the Navy Ministry in succession to Rear-Admiral Sokichi Takagi who has been ordered to serve on the Naval General Staff.

The Navy Ministry's communique follows:

"1. The following appointments have been made: Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinkai Naval Defense Headquarters. His predecessor Vice-Admiral Eigi Goto ordered to serve on the Naval General Staff.

"2. The following appointments have been made: Rear-Admiral Shinzo Onishi appointed Director of the Education Bureau of the Navy Ministry. His predecessor Rear-Admiral Sokichi Takagi ordered to serve on the Naval General Staff."

Social and General

The newly-appointed Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo, Muxasser Goeker, arrived at Tokyo Station at 7:51 p.m. Sunday where he was greeted by Prince Tokugawa and Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office. Ambassador Goeker expressed deep appreciation for the warm welcome accorded him both in Manchoukuo and in Japan. The Ambassador was accompanied by Madame Goeker, Nureddin Akinci First Secretary, and Madame Akinci, and Sak Ali Junel, Secretary.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the liberation of Premier Benito Mussolini today, a celebration ceremony will be held in the garden of the Italian Embassy, sponsored by the Inspectorate of the Republican Fasci of Greater East Asia in cooperation with the National Socialist organization of Japan.

A number of wounded Japanese soldiers have been invited to the function. Representatives of Japan and Germany will also be present.

Mr. E. W. Ercklentz, formerly of Yokohama, is now at 867, Karuizawa.

Mr. F. Karsch of Setagaya, Tokyo, is now living at 1328, Karuizawa.

Mr. W. Siedle of Azabu, Tokyo, is at 1367, Karuizawa.

Reservist Corps Created

The inauguration of the Reservist Defense Corps formally took place early Monday morning. The newly-organized Corps is charged with the weighty mission of defending Japan Proper should the enemy approach near the mainland. The Reservists throughout the country are to worship in the early morning at nearby shrines three times a month on the 1st, 11th and 21st, when they renew their pledge to exert their utmost to annihilate the Anglo-American enemy.

Count Matsudaira Improves

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, whose condition was reported to be critical, showed a slight improvement toward midnight Sunday. However, on account of the Count's advanced age, those near him have not been relieved of their anxiety. He is confined to bed at his villa in Karuizawa.

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Press Comments

Monday, September 11

PROPULSION OF WARTIME DIPLOMACY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Needless to say, wartime diplomacy must be carried out resolutely in response to the shifting war situation and with a clear grasp of the strategical trend. In this regard, diplomacy could also be termed one part of war strategy. "I trust that in the present war situation all diplomatic problems, too, can be handled through the Supreme War Direction Council." Prime Minister Koiso said in clarifying the close and inseparable relationship of diplomacy in the development of the fighting situation.

However, what the people wish to know is in what state is our wartime diplomacy at present, and what will be its course hereafter? Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, replying to an interpellation on the foreign policy at the budget committee session on September 9, thoroughly analyzed the Anglo-American ambition of world domination. In particular he pointed out, on the basis of most recent facts, the activities of the United States in attempting to turn China into a permanent American colony and to acquire military, political and economic hegemony. The Foreign Minister then proceeded to clarify the five great principles which constitute the war aims of our country: (1) political equality and economic reciprocity in international relations; (2) respect for rightful national aspirations; (3) mutual respect of national sovereignty and independence of all nations, large or small, and non-interference in domestic policies; (4) collaboration and open door in the economic field, and freedom of trade according to the principle of reciprocity; (5) respect of each country's individual culture.

These principles while constituting Japan's war aims and the fundamental principles permeating the Japanese Empire's diplomacy of righteousness and justice both during and after the war may at the same time be termed the universalization of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. The essential point, then, is how they can be carried into practice not only within the area of East Asia but vis-a-vis the entire world. This question yet remains to be settled.

Both America and Britain are strong not only in arms but also in propaganda warfare, using diplomatic tricks as another instrument for the prosecution of the war. At Quebec and Cairo they staged conferences and discussed plans for disposing of post-war problems, all accompanied by blaring propaganda. At the same time, while brazenly talking about the establishment of prosperity of all mankind and eternal world peace, they have been making strenuous efforts to allure the neutral countries into their camp.

Perhaps there is no further need to pay any attention to their diplomatic policy which, without any clear war aims, attempts to camouflage their ambition of dominating the world. Yet it cannot be denied that behind the recent changes in the Balkan countries and the attitude of Finland, while the main reasons for their actions may have been due to armed pressure the schemings of Anglo-American diplomacy have had their effect and contributed to the motive force.

In contrast with the enemy who has no just war aims, the position of our country has become increasingly clear with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and now with Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's statement regarding the five principles. Japan has reached the stage where her righteousness and justice and clear war aims cannot be denied, no matter how forcefully attempts may be made to distort them. Now, standing on the absolute superiority of our diplomacy over the enemy's, with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and its five principles in the background of our policy, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu is in a position to push on the materialization of its aims by bold actions. We look for a still high degree of vigorous action by our diplomatic authorities.

GERMAN S-BOATS DEALING BIG LOSSES TO SHIPPING

Far Superior to British Motor Torpedo Boats as Seen in Results Gained Everywhere

German S-boats have played a considerable role in inflicting heavy losses to warships and merchant vessels sustained by the invasion fleet and have in consequence come very much to the fore of public interest, declares Rear Admiral Brueninghaus, according to a special Berlin dispatch received here recently.

"With the outbreak of the second World War, opinions were still divided as to the efficacy of S-boats. Great stress was generally laid upon a maximum of speed and for this reason allowances were made for certain weaknesses such as for instance their comparatively low standard of seaworthiness," he states.

"The French and Italian navies aimed at speed records. A French "vedette," as the French call these modern torpedo boats, achieved 55 knots (102 kilometers per hour) and an Italian ship 49 knots (91 kilometers per hour). These were vessels which glide on and do not cut through the water and are, therefore, rather unstable. Their great disadvantage is the lack of seaworthiness for which reason they can only operate in calm waters.

"The German motor torpedo boats are keel boats built entirely of wood as this material is particularly suited to meet all the claims made upon such vessels and is, moreover, extremely light in weight. Two torpedo tubes are built in and the greater part of the boat is taken up by the engines. Apart from torpedoes, they carry light anti-aircraft guns and depth charges against submarines. The crew consists of about 20 picked men on whose mental and physical fitness great demands are made. There is no relief when on duty which often lasts for 20 hours and each man must be capable of carrying out several functions

"At the beginning of the war no one had any idea how quickly torpedo boats would develop. The constant, almost daily battles in the Channel where their superiority over the English torpedo boats have been clearly demonstrated, find their counter-part in actions in the Baltic, Arctic, Mediterranean and Black Sea The English were at first inclined to disregard the importance of the German motor torpedo boats, but their ever increasing successes soon forced them to adopt another attitude.

"About the middle of last year, they constructed a special type of motor gun-boat as an "antidote" against the German S-boat. Their object was to keep the German S-boats away from the English coast and convoys but as can be seen from the communiques of the German High Command they have proved unequal to their task.

"The daring spirit of attack and the thorough training of the S-boat crews is clearly demonstrated by their successes. As in the case of the U-boats, the principle is always adhered to by S-boat commanders that only those vessels are to be reported as sunk whose destruction has been ascertained by warships and merchant vessels which have been torpedoed but whose sinking was not observed are only reported as 'torpedoed.'

"The motor torpedo boats have already played a part in the occupation of Norway. They landed a great number of troops, sank numerous Norwegian warships and merchantmen which had offered resistance and captured many others. In the fight against England and the United States in English waters and in the Mediterranean as well as in the struggle against Soviet Russia, including their latest successes against the invasion fleet, they have sunk about 1,000,000 tons of merchantmen as well as 70 warships."

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BA MAW HAILS SPEECH OF KOISO BEFORE DIET

Says Last Foundation Stone For East Asia Laid Under Promise of Freedom

Domei

RANGOON, September 10.—Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, referring to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's Diet speech declared that with the promise of independence to the East Indies the last foundation stone for the Greater East Asia structure has been laid.

The substance of Dr. Ba Maw's statement made today, elucidating Burma's determination, is as follows:

"Prime Minister Koiso in his speech has promised to recognize independence for the East Indies in the future. On the basis of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, this will lay the last foundation stone for the construction of the Greater East Asia structure and at the same time ever greater results will be achieved in the current war for the liberation of the peoples of Greater East Asia.

"From this day, the liberated peoples of Greater East Asia with Burma in the west, the Philippines in the east and the East Indies in the south, will each assume the task of guarding the entrances to East Asia. By the promise of independence to the East Indies Japan has shattered the perfidious enemy propaganda, attempting to mislead the entire world.

"Only one road of duty lies before the peoples of Greater East Asia. We have only to share the mutual fate of life or death in guarding our freedom and honor. Prime Minister Koiso has pointed the way for us and we must resolutely adhere to it."

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1944

International Contrasts

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's reply to Representative Yusuke Tsurumi's interpellation in the Diet last Saturday served to make clearer than ever the striking contrast which exists between the war aims of Japan and the war aims of the Anglo-American enemy. Whereas the enemy is fighting to advance his own selfish interests, Japan is fighting not only in self-defense, not only for the interests of East Asia, but for principles of universal applicability which alone can ensure lasting peace and progress for the whole world.

This contrast is brought out most clearly by comparing the statements of the enemy leaders with the statement of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in a recent speech before the House of Commons that as the war nears its closing phase, the ideals and reasons which seemed so important in the beginning will become less and less important in the face of the practical military situation. The fact is, however, that Britain from the very beginning never had any real ideal with respect to the war. The only object which Britain possessed was the greedy one of maintaining the imperialistic Anglo-Saxon domination of the world. The United States likewise has no other war aim than that of aspiring to the domination of the world through her plutocratic imperialism.

It is true that in the early days of the war, the enemy made much of the Atlantic Charter, which is the only official document setting forth the purported aims of the Anglo-American countries, but it is significant that it has today become a totally meaningless piece of paper. Not only are the enemy leaders now most deliberately making every effort to avoid any reference to the Atlantic Charter but they are bluntly coming to reveal more and more the true character of their war aim, which is to dominate the world by force.

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull has declared that the first principle of American foreign policy is to win the war. This is tantamount to stating that the motivating force behind the United States is nothing other than power politics. However the enemy may conceive the significance of the war to be, whether he is consciously fighting the war for aggression or exploitation, it is clear that he believes that the only thing which counts is to win the war by sheer strength. No matter if the war is one which grinds down the happiness of mankind, destroys culture, and subjects mankind to domination and exploitation, the Anglo-Saxons consider it justified as long as it will benefit themselves.

International justice, however, cannot be based on such a restricted concept but must be based on principles of world-wide and universal applicability. Permanent peace cannot come to this world so long as the Anglo-Saxons continue their imperialistic war based on their racial prejudice and their aspirations to monopolize the world's resources.

Japan, in contrast, took up arms in self-defense for her very existence, because she could not stand being made a sacrifice to these Anglo-American aspirations. And the other nations and peoples of Greater East Asia likewise took up the Anglo-American challenge because they could not stand being subjected to Anglo-American domination forever. But the spirit of warring Japan is not concerned merely with the idea of defending Japan alone but is concerned also with the wider ideal of bringing about the common prosperity of all the nations of the world.

On this point, the Foreign Minister referred directly in reply to the interpellation in the Diet Saturday, when he said: "It is Japan's war aim to crush the enemy's inordinate ambition of world-wide monopoly and domination, to remove international prejudices, excluding none, and cooperating with all, and thus to realize universal amity and friendship, such as will enable each and every nation to have its proper place in the world." This statement must have struck a body blow at the British and the Americans, for in contrast to their narrow aims, it indicated clearly what constitutes real justice and in what form permanent world peace would have to be brought about.

Calling attention to the fact the guiding principles of Japan had already been clarified in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations adopted last November, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu reiterated that these principles were:

1. Friendship and good neighborliness on the basis of political equality and economic reciprocity, to the end that a world of perfect harmony and mutual assistance may be realized and permanent peace be established.

2. All nations and peoples to have each its proper place in the world.

3. Sovereignty and independence to be mutually respected by all countries, large and small, each country to be free to decide its own domestic affairs without interference from other countries.

4. The principle of cooperation and the open door policy to be practiced by all countries in the economic field with a view to contributing to universal fraternity and to realize freedom of commerce and communications as well as mutual utilization of natural resources on a footing of reciprocity.

5. All countries to collaborate in order to promote cultural intercourse, since the correct understanding of one another's culture and civilization contributes to the peace and progress of the world.

It is obvious from a perusal of these five points that here are principles which apply to the whole world. Although embodied originally in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, these principles are of universal scope which will not only bring a new era of peace and happiness to one region but to the entire world.

The fact that Japan is today staking her national destiny in the present crucial war is due to the fact that she is concerned not only with safeguarding her own existence but is even more concerned with the eternal principle of justice. For she realizes that the peace of the world and the happiness of mankind is impossible without justice, and is convinced that this justice must prevail. Hence her indomitable zeal in pushing the war and her firm faith in a victory based on justice.

A Year Ago Today

September 12, 1943

German para-troops, members of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Leibstandarte succeeded in their operation, yesterday, to rescue Benito Mussolini, who was being held by the traitor clique. Thus, his surrender to the Anglo-Americans, as agreed upon by the Badoglio Government, has been frustrated, a special communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

* * *

Japanese Army and Navy air units and ground batteries promptly repulsed with highly effective results an enemy air attack on Kitachishima this morning, shooting down nine and heavily damaging two of the 18 enemy bombers.

* * *

Two United States "Flying Fortresses" fell into the Gulf of Mexico today and 22 crew members of both planes met instant death.

* * *

The Luftwaffe carried out devastating raids on Anglo-American invasion forces in the Salerno area where the Reich forces are locked in combat with the foe. It was reported that German bombers sank one cruiser and two transports and scored direct hits on one large warship and 18 freighters.

* * *

With the resignation of Foreign Minister Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni, the relation between Argentina and the United States has become particularly strained. Although the neutral policy of Argentina has thus come to a serious difficulty, President General Pedro Ramiriz again confirmed maintenance of the country's neutrality.

TSENG KUO-PAN AND THE TAIPING REVOLT

Strove for Preservation of Doctrines of Ancient Sages

Editor's Note: Of the many great personalities in China's history, one whose ideals are to be recalled in the present circumstances are those of Tseng Kuo-Pan. Ren Shimojima, in his article entitled "Tseng Kuo-Pan: A Retrospect", appearing in a recent issue of the Bungei Nippon, presents a vivid portrait of this famed philosopher, statesman and military man.

A few months ago while conversing with a leader of the Hsinmin Society of North China, I was surprised to hear him say that revolution is the means to the construction of New China; that we are revolutionists. My adverse reaction to the statement was not because of the word, revolution, for China's history is one of the rise and fall of dynasties through revolutions. When he went into further explanations on the social and political effects of feudalism and capitalism, I was not able to suppress the impulse of interrupting him with a question of the term, revolution—whether he meant the type peculiar to his country or that which is a product of western Europe. After some hesitation he replied that he was referring to the revolution known in the West. Then I submitted the second question:

Does he, by any chance, hope for a reversion to classic China? To this query he said that it was impossible to return to the past, and therefore emphasis on classicism was unimportant.

I am not prepared to discuss the political angles of the construction of New China, but his replies weighed on my mind. Are the views expressed by him to be the guiding principle for the construction of New China? I for one cannot give unconditional approval. China has a history and tradition of 4,000 years, and there can be no genuine construction while ignoring the past.

It is often said that the impetus of the revolution in China was given by the Meiji restoration; but it must be noted that in our country the restoration is unrelated with such concepts as feudalism or capitalism. The notion that feudalism is a state of society, essentially uncivilized and wretched, as held by some Orientals is due not to their comprehensive understanding of feudalism as it was in the East, but is an opinion borrowed from westerners who in their admiration for revolutionary ideas, belittled the past feudalistic state of society. But these are conditions which existed only in the European continent.

Difference Stressed

Feudalism in the Orient is not to be taken in the same light as the feudalism of the West. They are altogether different in form. It is grossly misleading to declare, therefore, that the past in the Orient was barbarous and despotic, with the concept of feudalism as existed in the West in mind. The same error, I think, exists in failing to differentiate revolution in China with that of the West.

Let us consider for a moment the history and nature of the recent revolution in China. The main difference between the Meiji restoration and the revolution in China is that the latter is closely related with the western modern idea of revolution.

Though at first a follower of Japan, China suddenly turned to America and Soviet Russia for guidance. As a consequence of the influence exerted by the latter, she even came to regard her sages, Confucius and Mencius, as mere relics of the past. Probably the young leader with whom I had conversed is a product of such an atmosphere.

I had much to learn in reading Nobuyoshi Sakurai's "Tseng Kuo-pan." His enlightening book answered many doubts in my mind.

Tseng Kuo-pan (1811-1872), was an illustrious figure of the 19th century China, during the declining years of the Manchu dynasty. He was an ideal representative of a Chinese scholar, gentleman, and soldier, well-versed in the teachings of Confucius and Mencius which he made the guiding principles of state administration and of his own individual life. One with genuine regard for China's future at heart should note that Tseng Kuo-pan of a hundred years ago had been admired as a model of great learning and leadership by his contemporaries by virtue of his practice of the teachings of the sages who lived some 4,000 years ago.

The book presents the private and public career of Tseng Kuo-pan through his letters, analects, and diary. By his letters, his sincerity and faithfulness is known; by his diaries, he is found to be a man of great fortitude and integrity.

In 1850, Hung Siu-Chuen, rising in the name of the Taiping dynasty, known in history as the Taiping rebellion, had reduced various districts by storm. The Manchu regime quickly lost its bearing and its general staff fell to squabbling, each suspicious of the other. Tseng Kuo-pan's assiduous efforts of more than ten years, barely sustained the morale but the Manchus had by this time lost their prestige and authority.

Hung Siu-Chuen was a Christian and in opposition to Tseng Kuo-pan's views, had embraced foreign thought and ideas. It is necessary to note here that Tseng Kuo-pan was not a Manchu, but of the Han race. Therefore, the Hans do not speak well of him, claiming that he should have supported the rebellion against the Manchus. They say that he had fought against the rebel forces in protest against their foreign concepts therefore he should have logically opposed the Manchu dynasty as well, for there was no difference in the two so far as both were foreign to the Han race.

That Tseng Kuo-pan's motive lay in part in his loyalty to the Manchu dynasty no one can deny. The fact, however, that he had devoted his life and energy for 12 of his best years—from 42 to 54 in attempting to subdue the rebellion, is due more to his firm belief and conviction. He was only a civilian official when he was commissioned to lead the imperial forces. As a follower of Confucius and Mencius he could not bear to see their teachings outraged by heterodoxy.

Doubtless, to Tseng Kuo-pan, the safeguarding of the moral teachings of the sages was a matter of greater consequence than the mere protection of the Manchu dynasty. It is noteworthy that in China, patriots from time immemorial have risen to uphold the moral doctrines of the sages from corruption. Chungking still relies on America, completely under her control. Those who are sincerely interested in preserving the culture and morality peculiar to the Orient have much to learn from the life of Tseng Kuo-pan,

Historic Sino-Japanese Ties

Relationship of Over 1,300 Years Conducted With Mutual Respect and High Esteem to Be Resumed

Editor's Note: What was the relationship between Japan and China in the past and how is it going to be in the future? Major-General Takayoshi Matsumuro, contributed the following article in the recent issue of the Sozo magazine entitled "The True Aspect of Japan-China Relations" in which he told of the lawless aspirations of America and Britain in China in contrast to the lofty ideal of Japan and declared that the relationship between the two countries should be based upon a sound and moral standard. The following is the gist of the article.

There is an old proverb "study the old, learn the new." So to grasp the true phases of Japan-China relations we must first of all retrospect past history, observe the present relationship and then look into the future aspect.

It was in the 1267th year of the Imperial Reign (607 A.D.) that the first official diplomatic relationship between Japan and China was inaugurated. In Japan it was during the reign of the Empress Suiko and in China during the Sui Dynasty. Ever since then for more than 1,300 long years until the eastward advent of the Western European influence China was addressing Japan as the "Eastern Land of Gentlemen" while Japan was addressing China as the "Flowery Land", maintaining a very cordial friendship, mutually respecting and holding each other in high esteem. During this interval occurred such incidents as the Mongolian Invasion or Hideyoshi's Expedition into Korea and the consequent encounter with the Ming Empire forces. But these incidents were not direct clashes between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Such a warm relationship for such a long duration of time between two neighboring nations is unparalleled in the world's history. Take, for instance, European history. We have witnessed and are still awed by the appalling throat-cutting tactics among the European races with neighboring nations killing each other, and the pages of their history are repeatedly crimsoned with the blood of one war after another. And even within the domain of Asia proper many nations other than Japan and China fought each other and met their rise and fall. But in the midst of all these war clouds Japan and China alone stood out, free from all bloody warfare.

Relationship between Japan and China received its first setback with the advent of the Opium War. We may state here, without any hesitation, that such unfortunate "incidents" as the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 and the China Affair were due directly to foreign aspirations and it is needless to emphasize the fact that the underlying cause or causes of all these incidents were traceable entirely to the imperialistic inroads of the intriguing Anglo-Americans into peaceful China.

Guiding Factors

We must first of all recollect the historical fact that since the inception of the friendly relationship between the two countries, warm international goodwill and mutual respect were the guiding factors for over 1,300 years. The two nations, mutually, did not violate their moral code. In spite of the occurrence of the incident in 1937, this moral spirit of Japan again manifested itself in the forms of the famous Konoye Statement, Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration, Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact, the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration and finally the recent Declaration of July 5 in which Japan made clear the true concept of her traditional policy toward China. At the present moment the Japanese Expeditionary Forces are carrying on the Honan and Hunan campaigns and they are further advancing northward from Canton to crush the Chungking forces, the arch traitors of East Asia. Even in the midst of such brilliant war results, the Imperial Government issued a Declaration to the world pointing out the real purport of the Imperial campaigns on the continent.

In the central and southern Pacific Japan is waging a furious battle against the American forces. In the meantime she is carrying on a large-scale campaign on the Asiatic continent, which fact vividly points out the enormous military reserve strength of Japan. We may safely say that the fact that Japan can carry on the continental campaign in the present war situation is a silent testimonial of her enormous military power and that if she so chose Japan could, from the beginning of the China Affair, carry on the Chinese campaign still further into the deep interior of China and could have given a crushing blow to the Chungking forces.

Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, America and Britain are seeking military bases on the China continent to resist Japan. This is due primarily to the fact that the continent offers an ideal spot for such purposes from the geographical point of view and also such bases will enable them to utilize the enormous mobilized manpower strength of China. Roosevelt, Churchill and other enemy military leaders made no secret of it. The Chinese people should give this a serious thought. America and Britain are full of ambitions of their own to dominate East Asia, thereby putting China and her people under their feet, in direct contrast to Japan's ideal of building China to a better statehood, and at the same time emancipating all Asiatic races to insure an everlasting peace in the Orient. We hope, for the sake of entire China, that Chiang Kai-shek awakens from his nightmare as soon as possible and fully realizes this impending danger of Anglo-American imperialism. What Anglo-Americans want is not Japan but China herself. But Japan had become a world Power since the Meiji Restoration and to the Anglo-Americans, she became an obstacle to the realization of their base ambitions in regard to China. Japan, therefore, became their arch foe. Their anti-Japan resistance is not their goal but a means to attain the end.

For the past seven years Chiang has carried on the anti-Japan campaign. The fact that he can still carry on the resistance today is not due to his own power or that of his military associates, but to the national resources of China's interior as well as to the primitive social and economic condition of the land and the people in his area.

Peace-Loving People

The Chinese are a peace-loving people, always seeking a sound way of living and naturally they do not favor war. The Konoye Statement clearly pointed out that Japan has no territorial ambition toward China. Chinese people as a whole know this fact today. But Chiang is dragging the innocent people into distress and misery. The Communist Party is taking full advantage of the situation to widen its political power very much against the social order and the actual state of China.

As already mentioned, America and Britain are laying a great stress upon the military value of the continent as the base for resisting Japan and are sparing no efforts to achieve this purpose. But if this continent did not possess the vast man-power to be mobilized, its value will be half diminished. In other words, in the final analysis what the Anglo-Americans want on the China continent is the full use of the Chinese men.

If the Anglo-Americans scheme to send expeditionary armies into China they must cross the wide Pacific or the Indian Ocean. It requires at least 10 tons of shipping space to send one soldier and to meet the strong and highly trained Japanese Forces in China they must send over a huge number of men. This means ships, and even if they possess a large number of transports there is a limit to the number they can carry. So they treacherously conceived the bright idea of using the great man-power of China, arming them and equipping them to attain their objective even at a cost of huge sacrifice of their puppets' lives. Indeed, while aiming at the sacrifice of Chinese lives, yet, their ultimate purpose lies in grabbing China's land, her trade market, and her natural resources. The Chiang regime, with the aid of Anglo-Americans, foolishly carrying on the useless campaign against Japan, is stupidly driving the mass of good Chinese into the mouth of Mars, putting their "good earth" and the people directly under the ill-influence of Anglo-American imperialism, thus becoming themselves true puppets of American-British exploitations.

Japan's Intentions

The Imperial Government's policy as regards China is definite and clear. The following statement issued on July 5 further proclaimed to the world the resolute stand:

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan, actuated solely by her earnest desire for the liberation and stabilization of Greater East Asia and for the establishment of a new world order, has been fighting vigorously to defeat the evil designs of America and Britain in cooperation with the various countries and peoples of the region. . . . . .

"The aim of our military operations in China, now in progress, being simply to frustrate the attempts of America and Britain at aggression and domination, the Chinese people are, it goes without saying, our friends and even the armed forces under the Chungking regime who are opposed to cooperation with America and Britain are not our enemy.

"What Japan earnestly desires is to bring to consummation a permanent relationship of good neighborliness and friendship between Japan and China on the basis of respect for sovereignty and independence in conformity with the Japanese-Chinese Pact of Alliance and the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations."

In spite of all the sad mistakes on the part of Chiang and his followers, Japan is still assuming a magnanimous attitude. As often repeated Japanese first and last intention in China is to perpetuate the long 1300-year-old friendship—unparalleled and unmatched in the world's history—based, not on territorial ambitions, but upon the sound moral relationship and to march hand in hand for the mutual prosperity of Greater East Asia. Such a noble intention should be clearly impressed upon the minds not only of the Chinese people but also all the peoples of the entire world.

WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Ekken's Writing Taught People How to Live Happily

Part II

The best known of Ekken's books are Onna Daigaku (The great learning for Women) and Ten Precepts of Ekken. In these books he explains in a plain and fatherly manner numerous texts selected from the works of the Sages. The influence of Onna Daigaku has been tremendous and extended well into the closing years of the Yedo period. Indeed, less than 25 years ago, it was still considered a woman's inseparable companion.

Though Onna Daigaku is seldom to be found in the Japanese home of today, being considered too humiliating for women, yet the Ten Precepts of Ekken still hold a high place among the books on morals.

Among the scholars of the period were two schools of thought, that of Chu and of Wang Yang Ming. The former believed that no man can reach the highest by intuition alone, but must follow the precepts of the Sages; while the latter taught that a man should search his innermost heart for guidance, holding that all good and proper actions spring from a pure and selfless heart. In brief, the latter wanted to be free from the thousands of rites and ceremonial laws which had been laid down by long-dead Sages, and so obtain free scope for their own thoughts and actions.

Ekken adhered to the Chu philosophy, which he considered to be the nearest to that of Confucius and Mencius, and disdained the other as illegitimate learning. Yet he was far from being, like so many of his contemporaries, a blind conservative. In his Book on Doubts, he quotes many sayings of Chu with which he was in disagreement. He writes, "Let us not be afraid to doubt even the sayings of the Ancients, if they are doubtful, but let us hold fast to those we believe to be true."

In regard to Buddhism, he writes, "He who follows Buddha is not only an undutiful son towards his fathers, but a sinner in the sight of Heaven and the Gods."

For a Confucian to whom the concern of life was everything, it was but natural that the popular Buddhism which spoke so much of "illusion" and "burden of life" should be objectionable.

To the gods of the land he paid a profound respect, and taught his countrymen to do likewise. In Confucianism, Shintoism found not only a friend, but also an ally. While two great religions—Buddhism and Christianity—were persecuted when they were introduced into Japan (the former in the sixth century, and the latter in the seventeenth century) Confucianism was ever welcomed by the people. And the reason was not far to seek, for what Confucianism emphasized, Shintoism held dear, namely the allegiance to a ruler, fidelity to parents, and veneration of one's ancestors. The humanitarian principles of Confucianism were not at all at variance with the patriotic code of Shintoism, the chief concern of both being with things temporal rather than with those spiritual.

Were All Shintoists

No wonder then that scholars, whether they be followers of Chu or disciples of Yang Ming, were, nevertheless, all Shintoists. It must, however, be stated that they were singularly free from the gross superstitions which the popular Shintoism often entertained.

Thus Ekken writes:

"Gods only respond to the prayers of those who perform their human duties and who supplicate, not from selfish motives or personal ends, but for the welfare of others."

Again:

"Gods are moved by neither bribery, flattery nor familiarity, but sincerity."

Of Heaven he speaks many hundreds of times.

"We are all children of Heaven, and therefore should love one another, as Heaven loves us all."

"Serve Heaven as you do your parents, and your parents as you do Heaven, for how can he who is unable to serve his parents serve Heaven?"

Of what he terms the faithfulness of Heaven, he thus speaks:

"Heaven is at all times sincere and true, and men, His children, should make the faithfulness of Heaven their example."

He believed that the ordinary calamities of life were either the chastisement or warning of Heaven:

"Therefore in times of storm . . . Tempest, or thunder, we should arise . . . even if it be night, wash, dress and sit reverently, in order to pay respect to the just wrath of Heaven."

In a word he postulates Heaven as not only the force behind all wonderful phenomena, but also as a loving father, yet not once does he even speculate as to life after death. On this subject he maintains an absolute silence, following the example of his great master Confucius.

In Ekken's writings there is perhaps little originality; he was happy and content to be the mouthpiece of the great Sages, whom he glorified. Scholarly expressions or striking phrases he disliked.

"The aim of learning is not merely to widen knowledge, but to form character. Its object is to make us true men, rather than learned men. The chief reason why the teachings of the Sages are not more appreciated by the people is because scholars endeavor to show off their learning, rather than to make it their endeavor to live up to the teachings of the Sages."

Humanity he loved, for he held that all men were brothers, flowers, birds, plants and animals also, for in them he saw the infinite love of Heaven. To him the world was a place of happiness and joy, life both a privilege and a reality. To make people realize the preciousness of their hearts and bodies, he taught how to live happily and how to preserve good health.

According to some, the world is a place of continuous struggle, both physical and intellectual, and the weaker have no chance of enjoyment. Consequently, many religions endeavor to console men by a negation, teaching that life, however lived, is naught but a delusion; while others strive to give light to a suffering people, by the belief that this life is but the gateway to a wider and happier one.

Confusionism Stands Midway

Confucianism stands midway between these two extremes, for it emphasizes that men can be happy in the fulfilling of human duties, irrespective of the results achieved. In the Precept of the Popular Morals, Ekken writes thus:

"The judgment of Heaven is of two kinds, ordinary and extraordinary. Usually, men who do good reap happiness, while those who do evil reap evil. . . . Though seeking happiness, one cannot find it if Heaven wills otherwise. Without seeking it one can obtain it if Heaven so wills. Let us do the best we can and await the judgment of Heaven. If its commands are extraordinary ones, let us resign ourselves without murmur. It is foolish for men to fight against the will of Heaven and strive to avoid the unavoidable by flattery and fulsomeness.

In short, he taught us not to ignore our cares and sorrows, but to acknowledge them, and then rise above them.

That he adored the beauties of Nature is abundantly proved in his two books: (1) On his Extensive Travels, (2) On the Flora of Japan. The former was the geographical, and the latter the botanical work of the period.

In his Rakkun, which he wrote in his declining years (when nearly eighty) he praises the beauties of Nature and the glories of Heaven and Earth, enumerating the manifold blessings which Heaven bestows upon His children.

When he was about sixty, he was ordered by his feudal lord to write the history of the natural features of the province of Chikuzen. In spite of his age, he explored the entire province, mountains and peaks, nooks and valleys, visiting eight hundred villages.

Here I must mention the name of his wife, Hatsuko, who was a woman of extraordinary talent and wide learning. She accompanied him on his extensive travels. It is said that many of the diaries on his travels were written by her.

He was much interested in agricultural affairs, and studied minutely on the subject, and wrote several books on plants and vegetables grown in Japan. Unlike the majority of the scholars of the day, who thought very little of farming, he looked upon it as the most important industry of the country, and held agricultural knowledge the essential one for one who wished to govern well. Not only did he endeavor to advance the welfare of his people by giving agricultural knowledge, but also he strove to increase their happiness by giving them the sanitary knowledge.

(To Be Concluded)

MEDICINAL VALUE OF GREEN TEA

Contains Vitamins C and B2 Vital For Digestion and Eyesight

By TAMOTSU MOROOKA

Calmness and decision are prime requisites in wartime. The samurai of our nation sought calmness in Zen. Only through this calmness can wisdom and skill be made full use of, and superhuman abilities be brought out. Also through this can magnificent exploits, almost beyond the comprehension of foreigners, become possible.

In the Orient, as a result of hard experiences in the past, tea cult was created to make possible the practicing of Zen. In the tea cult a simple training place called the tea room is used, so that attention will not be distracted. In this room the spirit is trained, the will for absolute victory tempered and training given for efficient action at all times.

In tea there are elements which strengthen the heart, heal worries and confusion and have a clearing effect on the mind. This is an acknowledged fact. It is because of its great medicinal value that green tea is now being given to night sentries, night laborers, night fliers and others.

In the tea leaf is found what is most important for the rice-eaters of Greater East Asia, Vitamin C. When starch, the chief element of rice, is digested and goes into the blood as glucose, any excess amount is not only useless but harmful. Therefore this surplus sugar is stored in the liver in fundamental form and turned back to glucose and used whenever needed. This adjusting operation is performed by Vitamin C.

The air sickness seen among flying personnel is due to the fact that acute nervous fatigue and various physical disturbances are caused by the great change in position, in air pressure and temperature, and particularly by the lack of oxygen.

Vitamin C not only breaks down and cleans up the waste elements in the blood but it also aids in carrying oxygen. Tea therefore has become a necessity for airmen, particularly those who operate at altitudes where there is little oxygen.

Next to be noted is the connection between tea and eyesight. In the air it is important to be able to see great distance clearly and make out the colors minutely. It has recently been proved that Vitamin A is a nourishment for the nerve cells in the retina which distinguish between dark and light. This exists commonly in fundamental form in cod-liver oil and carrots. It also exists in green tea.

There is also a considerable amount of Vitamin B2, known as the essence of longevity. Vitamin B2 is one of the agents which assist in seeing the change wave lengths in color from long to short, and this too is important for night flying. The fact that toads, owls, cats and bats have special powers of night sight has much to do with these vitamins. With a supply of these vitamins and training in night operations, we too can see better at night.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Put on thy most beautiful garments, my soul,
Thou art bidden to go to thy Lord:

The shroud is of earth,
The bed is of earth,
Earth shalt thou be, in earth:

Wash, and be clean,
Adorn thyself heedfully,
Thou canst never return from that place where unto thou art bound:

Thou art bidden to go to thy Lord.